

# American Farmer,

AND SPIRIT OF THE AGRICULTURAL JOURNALS OF THE DAY.

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## THE AMERICAN FARMER.

EDITED BY JOHN S. SKINNER.

TERMS.—The "AMERICAN FARMER" is published every Wednesday at \$2.50 per ann., in advance, or \$3 if not paid within 6 months. 5 copies for one year for \$10. ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding 16 lines inserted three times for \$1, and 25 cents for each additional insertion—larger ones in proportion. Communications and letters to be directed to SAMUEL SANDS, publisher, corner of Baltimore & North sts.

The Editor being most of his time absent from the city, correspondents and persons having business with the office will meet more prompt attention by addressing their letters to the publisher, SAM'L. SANDS.

Mr. J. M. SUMWALT, bookseller, is appointed agent at Mobile, Ala. for the "A. Farmer," and we would respectfully urge upon subscribers in that vicinity to make immediate payment to him. Having understood that irregularity has existed in the reception of the paper, subscribers will hereafter receive their copies direct from the post office, and any missing numbers will be supplied by calling on Mr. Sumwalt.

### WORK FOR NOVEMBER.

#### ON THE FARM.

This month is one which the judicious and provident farmer should turn to his advantage. Now the woods are filled with fallen leaves, and it should be the business, as it is the duty, of the husbandman, to collect as many of them as he can, together with the mould on which they repose. Let this be carefully spread over your cow yard, taking care to give it a moderate basin-form, and though you may put five hundred loads thereon, by spring you will find that the whole mass in your yard will be just as good as though it consisted of the manure of your cows alone. If you have pine woods on your place, don't forget that the pine-shatters, of all the leaves of the trees of the forest, is the best.

**Apple Orchards.**—Before the ground freezes, dig up the earth from around your apple trees, five or six inches deep, and as many feet from the trunks of the trees: take this to the middle of your rows of trees, and by means of dry brush or weeds burn the earth, and with it you will destroy the germ of the myriads of canker and other destructive insects which otherwise would prey upon your fruit next year. After the burnt earth is thoroughly cooled, mix a small portion of unslacked lime with it, and replace the earth around the tree.

**Apples.**—Hand-pick and put away all your apples, whether intended for the table or cider.

**Cattle.**—Your cattle should be fed with hay, and put into your cow-yard every night, unless your pastures are very good, which we do not expect is the case at this advanced period of the fall.

Your milch cows should if possible have rich slops or some nourishing succulent food given them, as also your heifers which may be forward in calf.

**Hogs.**—Your hogs intended for killing should be put up as soon as the acorns cease to be plentiful. If you wish your hogs to thrive with regularity, not more than a dozen should be put into one pen. Any pumpkins which you may feed to them will be greatly improved by being

cooked, as by subjecting them to the operation of fire, the saccharine matter is diffused through the mass, and the vegetable principle which has a tendency to scour, will be deprived of that baneful quality.

**Wheat.**—If by any untoward circumstances, you have been prevented from getting in your wheat, or any portion of the quantity you allotted to sow, you may still sow—but push ahead and get it in as speedily as possible—don't delay it beyond the 10th of November.

Every spare moment and wet day, devote to getting out your small grain for market before the winter closes in upon you.

**FALL PLOUGHING.**—Get as much of your stiff ground intended for spring culture, ploughed, as you can.

**CORN.**—Pull and house your corn as rapidly as you can.

**POTATOES, Turnips, Beets, Carrots and Parsnips,** must all be got out of the ground and put beyond the influence of frost.

**IMPLEMENTS and TOOLS** of all kinds must be overhauled; such as need it have repaired, and put the whole away in your tool house, under lock and key.

**PEAS.**—Is it not probable that this article, in its varieties, might be cultivated much more extensively, and with highly remunerating profit? At one thing we have been often surprised,—the failure of Maryland farmers, and the remark might probably be applied with equal truth to the farmers of all the Southern States, to supply their own tables with this delightful and convenient dish.

With nice family-made middling of bacon, or the thin part of the middling of fat family pork, what can be nicer than the soup of the *Lady pea*? We are told, by-the-bye, by a gentleman who is the largest dealer in this article in our market, and who is, if possible, as fond of it on the table as we are, that it is greatly improved and made much more palatable, by throwing into it, before it is quite done, some sprigs of green mint and a pepper or two, such as at this season are sold in our market for pickling. The Baltimore market is, we understand, chiefly supplied from about York River, in Virginia.—W. McDonald & Son sold last year, principally from that neighborhood, not less than 5000 bushels, and we learned to-day from another house, that it had orders now for a thousand bushels of black-ey'd peas. The true *Lady pea* is very small and round, of a beautiful, almost transparent color. A pea somewhat resembling it, but larger, is called the *Jefferson pea*. The *Lady pea* is to-day selling at retail, at \$2 a bushel. We repeat that it appears to us to be an act of gross improvidence and want of taste in every farmer who fails to plant enough of peas, to be put away and kept for convenient consumption in his own family. For this purpose a few bushels, say not more than two or three, would suffice for a large family; and while nothing can be more acceptable, as an occasional dish, none can be more convenient or economical. They augment, greatly, in the process of cooking, which is extremely simple. A quart we should suppose would make a mess for a family of half a dozen; yet we venture to say that instead of being one of the items in the list of every farmer's self-supply, it is even rare to find

the Farmer who either makes them or buys them. Those who regard these small items as beneath their attention, as objects of systematic culture for sale, would yet find their account in taking care to have enough for their own table. In fact, it may be laid down as a general rule, that we should not pull money from the pocket to buy what we can easily make; and there is no doubt that many small matters might be cultivated, which go to constitute desirable variety and good cheer for the table, without a dollar of additional expense.—The farmer choosing either to forego the most palatable dishes, or to send his money to Baltimore or other markets to buy. To extend the culture and consumption of fruits and vegetables, may be regarded as a patriotic duty. It would not fail to refine the blood, and with it the morals of the community. We are, it cannot be denied, though we like not to hear it from foreigners, too much of a meat-eating and whiskey-drinking people. Here are the articles that every man who cultivates ten acres of land, should have in abundance for his own table, or be ashamed to call himself a good husband-man: Dried peas—beans for hominy—sweet potatoes—carrots—parsnips—beets—celery—onions—turnips. We omit cabbages and Irish potatoes, which nearly all aim for, and which alone too many depend upon for the consumption of their own table—many making not even enough of these for their slaves. As to the mode of culture of peas, we believe that in Virginia they are generally planted among the corn if not at the same time with it. We should be glad to have a communication on the different varieties of peas adapted to the Southern States—the best mode of cultivating, and the product per acre. How far is the general impression true—no land is too poor for peas, or does that crop, as much as others, depend on the degree of fertility in the soil as measured by its capacity to produce corn or wheat? We would recommend as to these small matters, which in the mass, make up our table comforts, the maxim which applies to money matters—Take care of the pence, the pounds will take care of themselves—take care of the garden, the farm will take care of itself! What say you, housewives?

PRINCE GEORGE'S CO. MD. AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.  
—W. W. Bowie, Esq. from the committee appointed in May last, to form a constitution of an Agricultural Society for the county, made a report the 15th inst. to an adjourned meeting held at Upper Marlboro, which was unanimously adopted.—We will publish the same in the "Farmer" if forwarded to us by the Secretary of the society. At the same time the following officers were chosen for the ensuing year:—

**President.**—Robert W. Bowie.  
**Vice Presidents.**—Alex. Keech, Charles Carter, Charles B. Calvert, Wm. D. Bowie, R. I. Semmes, W. W. W. Bowie.

**Recording Secretary.**—Phil. Chew.  
**Corresponding Secretary.**—Thomas F. Bowie.  
**Treasurer.**—H. C. Scott.

**Executive Committee.**—Robt. Bowie, of Dansville, Dr. H. Penn, of Bladensburg, Thos. Berry, of Spaldings, Thos. B. Gwynn, of Piscataway, Robt. Ghiselin, of Nottingham, Thos. Duckett, of Marlboro.



## COTTON IN INDIA.

We again call attention to the importance of the movement now making by several powerful interests in England, to secure a rivalry to our great staple in the market of that kingdom, and, as before remarked, we feel satisfied, from the vastness of the interests involved, and the jealousy that exists towards the institutions of our country, that every means will be put in requisition to secure the accomplishment of the object in view. The operating interests involved in the experiment, may be classed under three heads, either of which in their separate capacity, might be considered formidable.—They are—

1st.—The interest of the government of Great Britain to secure a supply of Cotton for their extensive manufacturing, in case of a rupture with this country.

2d.—The interest of the powerful East India Company, to increase their commercial gains, already enormously great, and to add to the value of their possessions in that vast region, now under their almost unlimited control.—And

3dly.—The influence of the Abolitionists in England, to gratify their antipathy to the slave holding interests of these States.

The mere enumeration of these powerful interests are sufficient to induce the conviction that a most strenuous exertion will be made, and if talent, zeal, and money will accomplish the object, there is no doubt it will be obtained.

With regard to the 1st division of the subject, we would remark,—that the government of Great Britain has ever maintained a jealousy toward commercial nations. England prides herself on the idea of being the mistress of the ocean, and she guards those interests connected with her trade and commerce with unceasing vigilance. She never loses sight of advantages to be gained therein, knowing as she does that her prosperity is vitally identified with her commerce. The United States is, or bids fair to be her greatest rival, and in the course of time it is not to be expected that collisions will not take place between two powers, each contending for the supremacy, each jealous of their honor, and each confident in their might. Under such circumstances, England feels herself hampered by her dependence upon us for our main staple, so necessary at this time to keep her spindles in operation; but her history and all experience teaches, that she will not remain in this state of dependence longer than she can find a way for her escape therefrom; consequently every inducement may be naturally expected and held out by her in releasing herself from her present position—for, disguise it as she will, she is in a measure in commercial bondage to this country, which will, so long as it lasts, cause her to be wary in provoking a controversy with us, except in the utmost resort.

2dly.—The overgrown power and possessions of the East India Company will naturally induce them to desire to extend their trade and resources; and there has sprung up a rivalry in England by the establishment of a new company, having this very object in view, which will induce them to use their vast resources and illimitable means, to accomplish (if the thing is attainable) the great point now aimed at. The N. Y. Journal of Commerce gives an abstract from and makes some remarks upon the report made to the East India Company on this subject, from which we extract the following, and leave this branch of the subject:—

The special report of the Directors of the Chamber goes on to state that "it appears to be a very judicious arrangement which the Hon. East India Company has adopted, viz: to send over to India, with the machines, several talented and experienced gentlemen, natives of the United States of America, and brought up as cotton planters, who will be able to give a new impulse to the growth of cotton in India, and to devise and carry into effect the best methods of driving the saw-gin, and applying that machine to the very important purpose of cleaning the cotton so produced."

The vital importance of the American saw-gins will be seen at once when you remember that with one of these ma-

chines 1100 lbs. to 1200 lbs. weight of clean cotton can be produced per day, whilst the machine used in India, the Chinka, can only prepare from 38 lbs. to 40 lbs. per day. The machine, also, that has been invented by Messrs. Fawcett & Co. is stated to be even a decided improvement upon the American saw-gin, so that every opportunity is now given to the growers of cotton in India to compete with the American market. The planters who have been engaged from the United States are so engaged for five years, and their experiments are to be carried out on a most extensive scale. There can be no doubt that with such a wealthy body as the Lords of Leadenhall street—the East India Company—to back and support them through all their endeavors, something will now be done.

3dly.—The influence and zeal which the Abolitionists of England have evinced, are too well known—the British West India Colonies are a proof before our eyes of the fact—and it is equally well understood, (for their movements have been open and above board) that they are determined to take the peculiar interests of our Southern States into their especial care and keeping. We will not at this time extend our remarks upon this branch of the subject, farther than to introduce some from the journal above quoted, which comprises the pith and marrow of all that is necessary to be said thereon, and which we especially commend to our Southern friends:—

Bearing upon this subject, though partially, is the meeting held on the 27th at Manchester for establishing "The Northern Central British India Society." The celebrated Mr. George Thompson has been instrumental in getting up the steam on this occasion, and "Charles Lennox Redmond, a gentleman of color, Anti-Slavery Debater from Pennsylvania," was paraded upon the platform. The chairman declared that the object of the meeting was to aim a deadly blow at slavery, and to transfer our market from the slave grower of cotton in America, to the free grower of British India. The principal speakers were Mr. Thompson and Mr. O'Connell, and the latter came from Ireland expressly to attend the meeting. Mr. Thompson declared that there was no measure so calculated to effect the downfall of slavery in the United States, as by encouraging the growth of cotton by free labor. He instanced the superior cheapness of free labor over slave labor by the cultivation of indigo. Fifty years ago it was wholly supplied by slave labor, but now the slave grown indigo of the Carolinas and South America, has been superseded, and the three millions of it which they imported into Europe has dwindled beneath an ounce.

In allusion to the part taken by the East India Company, which I have above described, Mr. T. declared that it was an event in history that could not be matched for 200 years. Mr. O'Connell's speech was particularly remarkable, for it did not contain one single sentence of abuse against the South. It was confined entirely to a description of the atrocious tyranny exercised over India by the Company, and demonstrating the miseries, privations, famines, and death, which have been the melancholy consequences of their iron rule.

In justice to the subject, we annex the following ably prepared article upon this subject, although we do not assent to all the positions of the writer—yet in the investigation of a subject, all the light attainable should be thrown upon it, and by a comparison of views, the truth may be more easily elicited.

[From the Boston Daily Advertiser.]

## COMPETITION OF EAST INDIA COTTON WITH AMERICAN COTTON.

The increasing magnitude of the trade between India and Great Britain, and its importance to the latter country as a great and growing market for her manufactures, is a subject of discussion which has become very interesting to the British nation, as it also should be to us, for its bearing on the future demand and value for our great staple—Cotton. The ground taken by many intelligent persons in India and in England, who have taken great pains to become acquainted with all the facts in the case, is, that the natural capabilities of British India for the production of raw cotton will enable her planters and merchants to supply the consumption of England lower than the produce of any other country.

In accordance with this view of the matter, exertions have been made to extend the cultivation and improve the qualities of the India product by importations of seed from this country and all other cotton growing countries, and by inducing planters of experience and skill in the management of its cultivation, to go from this country to various parts of India, where some of them have arrived, and are now engaged in that object.

To aid in these designs—of the Indian Government and Indian planters—the merchants and manufacturers in

Great Britain have held various meetings and formed associations, and the reports of their proceedings have been published in the leading journals of England with great commendation of the zeal and enterprise of those concerned in this important undertaking, and for the most part participating in the sanguine expectations of the East Indians, in the opinion set forth by them of their ability to "render it"—to use their own terms—"unnecessary for England to have recourse to America or to any other foreign market, for the supply of cotton which she needs."

If England expects to receive her whole supply of cotton from India there must be a rapid and great extension of its cultivation in that quarter. The import of cotton into Great Britain for several years, is as follows:

	From U. S.	From E. Indies.	From all parts.
	POUNDS.	POUNDS.	POUNDS.
1835	283,000,000	44,000,000	369,000,000
1836	281,000,000	79,500,000	404,000,000
1837	314,000,000	52,000,000	403,000,000
1838	417,000,000	38,000,000	497,000,000
1839	304,500,000	47,000,000	388,000,000

The export of cotton of this year's crop to Great Britain, amounts to 1,202,000 bales and before the season closes it may reach 1,240,000 bales, of 375 lbs., equal to 465,000,000 lbs.

The imports of Indian cotton into England will be larger than last year, owing principally to the interruption of the cotton trade between that country and China. Usually India sends to China about 50 or 60,000,000 lbs.; a portion of this will no doubt go to England, superadded to what would otherwise be sent there—perhaps 60,000,000 lbs.

If then we take the aggregate importation of American and East India cottons into Great Britain for six years, they will amount to 2,064,500,000 lbs. of the former, against 320,500,000 of the latter. The average for six years of the East India will be 15½ per cent. on the American. A quantity not more than equal to the consumption of the factories in Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Maine.

The question as to which country can produce this staple at the lowest price, is a very important one to these States. Thus far the facts and the inferences which may be reasonably drawn from them, are in our favor, as will be apparent by the following statements.

The largest importation of India cotton into England, took place in 1818, under the stimulus of extreme prices, which ranged through the years of 1817 and 1818 in the Liverpool market, 8d to 16d per pound, equal to 16 and 32 cents per lb. for Surat and Bengal; and for American Uplands 16d to 22d, equal to 32 and 44 cents per lb.

The imports from India to Great Britain in 1817 amounted to 117,252 bales—increased in 1819 to 242,090 bales, of 300 lbs. each, equal to 72,637,000 lbs.—against an importation in Great Britain from the United States of 216,500 bales of 240 lbs. as rated in England. Thus it would appear that in 1818 the quantity of East India cotton imported into England was 72,627,000 lbs., against 51,965,000 from the United States. The whole imports of cotton in Great Britain in 1818 amounted to 173,940,000 lbs., of which were consumed 111,800,000 lbs.—a quantity, probably, somewhat above the existing consumption of the United States, while that of Great Britain extended to 401,975,121, the average of 1838 and 1839, and it may somewhat exceed these figures the current year.

When prices of this staple fell, as they did in a great ratio after 1818, the imports from India rapidly declined, and one year below 20,000 bales, while the imports from the United States, though equally reduced in value, continued to increase. In 1818 the imports of East India cotton to Great Britain were 40 per cent. larger than from United States. This year the probable quantity of East India imported in Great Britain will be about one eighth of the quantity imported from the United States. On the India importations there will be a loss at the existing prices of at least 30 or 40 per cent. to the importers, though shipped at as low or lower prices than have usually been paid for it, while the shipments from this country, it is said by those who are concerned in them, will afford a saving remittance.

These facts will, we think, support the inference to which I referred—namely, that we can undersell the East India cotton grower in the English market; for while their shipments to England have declined, ours have increased in the period of 21 years from 52 millions to 465,000,000 lbs. We have, too, gained in about an equal ratio upon the Brazils, Egypt and West Indies, our other



competitors in the production of this staple. In Egypt and the Bazils the crops have decreased the last 20 years, while our crops have increased from 138,900,000—the out-turn of the two seasons of 1820 and 1821—to upwards of 900,000,000 lbs. the product of the season now drawing to a close.

But it may be said that the existing low prices are not remunerative to the planter, and consequently the crops will be curtailed. This was the ground taken in the Cotton Circular that appeared some twelve months since, under the signatures of Mr. McDuffie, Mr. Branch, and other cotton planters. They even complained of insufficient prices and of combinations among merchants and manufacturers to keep them down when the crop had been nearly sold at 12 to 16 cents per lb. The crop of this season has not, we suppose, averaged over 8 cents per lb., and yet the cultivation has not been lessened; nor can any intelligent person familiar with the condition of the cotton States, point out a more profitable employment for lands, labor and capital, than the production of cotton at 8 cents per lb. So far from there having been any reduction of planting, the common opinion is, that a season as favorable as was the last, will yield some 100 or 200,000 bales beyond the crop of 1839—1840, amounting to about 2,140 or 2,150,000 bales. It is not, however, to be expected that the season of growth and for securing the crop will be so extremely favorable as the last, and the most general anticipation at this early day, is, that the coming crop will fall short of the last by 2 or 300,000 bales, and if such be the case, taking into view the increased consumption and somewhat decreased stock in Europe—it is thought by many experienced merchants and planters, that the prices of this commodity will range somewhat higher in 1841, than they now are or have been during the current year, provided the peace of the world, and the operations of the manufacturer and merchant shall not be discouraged nor disturbed by wars or the apprehensions of wars. Such a state of things would greatly reduce the consumption of cotton and all other staples of which we have an exportable surplus.

On the whole, though there may be some cause for anxiety as to the interference of India with American cotton, yet we are strongly inclined to a contrary opinion, grounded on some considerable experience as to the results of the experiments in India.

It is an interesting subject to the whole country, and especially to our Southern friends, whose free trade principles would not allow them to throw any impediments in the way of the Northern manufacturers, should they turn away from their staple to that of India. At present they regard us as unimportant customers—and so we are in comparison with the whole of Europe; but they should bear in mind that New England alone now consumes more than half as much cotton as the whole consumption of England, Scotland and Ireland, 20 years ago: and that, according to the ratio at which consumption has proceeded the past 10 or 12 years, it will be doubled in the course of that period.—The consumption of the whole country may now be 275,000 bales, and in 1852 it will fully reach 500,000. This is predicted chiefly on our home consumption, as we only export about 3 to 4,000,000 of manufactured goods.

If, however, the currency can be kept in a sound state, and commerce and manufacturing remain undisturbed by an inflated currency—necessarily tending to over importations and commercial revulsions—we shall be able to manufacture coarse goods as low, and for some articles lower than in England, and consequently our exports of cotton fabrics may and no doubt will be extended to three or four times their present amount. It is indeed as certain that our natural capabilities, when brought into full action, (which they have not as yet been) to produce heavy coarse cotton fabrics, are as competent to supply this country with nine-tenths of all we want to consume, as they are to transport the products of the country at a lower rate than our European competitors, and this too under any duty which government may think it expedient to impose for the purpose of revenue.

It is equally certain, that in many sorts of coarse goods we can compete successfully in the markets of South America, Asia, and Africa, and in some parts of Europe, with our only rivals the manufacturers of Great Britain. On failing to do this to a greater, much greater extent than had heretofore been done, is owing to the injurious workings of a vicious currency, and still worse system of managing it, together with that want of accuracy, skill and prudence which are characteristics of the majority of

those concerned in manufacturing. These, however, are, for the most part, evils of a temporary character, and can be and will be overcome, and before this century closes New England may not be far behind Old England in her most important branch of manufacturing.

In regard to the more immediate object of these remarks, namely, the competition of India, with the United States, for the supply of cotton to the English markets, I would refer the reader to an interesting and well written article, in "Hazard's U. States Commercial and Statistical Register," Vol. 1, page 109. It contains the remarks of an able, intelligent writer, under the signature of B. upon a communication in an English Journal—in which latter paper it is contended that India cotton can be so improved in quality and lowered in cost as to undersell the American. The commentator, who appears to be acquainted with his subject, contends to the contrary, and though we think he has reasoned in some respects upon wrong data, yet we concur in the conclusion to which he has arrived.

The work to which we have referred is devoted mainly to statistics. It contains many facts which ought to be familiar to every merchant, mechanic and manufacturer in the country, as having a useful bearing on their pursuits. It will also be a useful book of reference to the legislator and politician, most of whom lessen the benefit of their labors for want of facts. It is, I believe, the only journal in the country devoted to this useful, but among us, much neglected branch of science, and it merits encouragement.

#### INVESTIGATOR.

**COTTON TRADE.**—The cotton year has closed, after a season of great abundance. The following is a statement of the cotton crop for the year ending September 30, 1840.

#### COTTON CROP OF THE UNITED STATES, 1839-40.

New Orleans Sept. 26,	960,850
Less received from Mobile and Florida,	18,376—942,174
Natchez on export to Liverpool and New York,	8,831
Mobile,	446,678
Florida,	128,344
Georgia, September 30,	295,156
Add export from Darien to N. York,	11,070—295,708
South Carolina, September, 30,	318,870
Less receipts from Georgia and Florida,	7,132—311,738
North Carolina,	9,890
Virginia,	19,000
<b>Total crop</b>	<b>1839-40</b>
"	1838-39
"	1837-38
"	1836-37
"	1835-36
"	1834-35
"	1833-34
"	1832-33
"	1831-32
"	1830-31
"	1829-30
bales	2,162,663
"	1,365,698
"	1,801,497
"	1,422,930
"	1,360,725
"	1,254,328
"	1,205,394
"	1,070,438
"	987,477
"	1,038,848
"	976,845

From this it appears that the cotton crops of the last ten years average 1,367,595 bales. In regard to the growing crop there are as many reports of damage done by floods and worms as ever. In opposition to those reports, however, the weather throughout the cotton sections has, we believe, been unusually good for the season. This fact is a favorable one. The receipts of new crop thus far continues to exceed the receipts at the same time last year. At New Orleans the receipts of new crop are as 24,725 against 13,302 bales last year. At Mobile old cotton is quoted 7 a 9½, and new 9 a 10½. In this market the transactions have been small, at the following rates: Upland, 8½ a 10½; New Orleans, 10½; Mobile 8½ a 10 ¾; Florida, 8½ a 10½.—N. Y. Herald.

#### WORCESTER CATTLE SHOW, PLOUGHING MATCH, &c.

We learn from Worcester that the farmers and mechanics of the country held their annual Festival on Wednesday in the town of Worcester, and that as usual the exhibition was a splendid one. No part of our country can show finer stock than is seen in the County of Worcester.

#### Important Trial of Ploughs, under the direction of a Committee of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society.

On Tuesday, preceding the Show, the most important and most interesting trial of the qualities of ploughs

brought together from different quarters of the Union took place at Worcester.

It will be remembered that the State Society offered the liberal premium of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS "for the best plough that will turn the soil over and lay it flat; regard to be had to the strength of the plough, easiness of draft, excellence of the work it performs, and its cheapness."

The land selected for the trial was a level field, and the Committee and spectators were on the ground at eleven o'clock. The entries for premiums were made by the following persons.

Charles Howard, Hingham, Mass: Ruggles, Nourse & Mason, Worcester, Mass.

Prouty & Mears, Boston, Mass: James Stewart, West Newbury, Mass: Barnaby & Mowers, Ithica, N. Y: Cornelius Bergen, Brooklyn, N. Y: E. G. Whiting, Rochester, N. Y: Perley Tapley, Danvers, Mass:

It is thought that a better set of ploughs was never brought together—very skilful ploughmen were brought forward by the competitors, and several of the Committee took hold of the different ploughs in order to determine better the ease with which they might be held—the trial was continued until after sunset. There has never been so important a trial of this most important instrument of the farmer since the country was settled; as the judges were very minute and exact in their examination and enquiries, and measured not only the width and depth of furrow, but the power which was required to move forward the instruments. This was done by a Dynamometer which measures exactly the strength required in the draft.

On Wednesday the premiums were declared—and the Committee of ten were UNANIMOUS in awarding the first premium of \$100 to PROUTY & MEARS, of Boston. We are much gratified with this result, as we have long been satisfied that these ploughs of Prouty & Mears want nothing but a fair trial to convince practical men of their superiority over all others that have been exhibited. We shall expect a detailed report of the trial by the committee, when we will give it a place.—Bos. Cul.

**PLOUGHING MATCH.**—The annual Ploughing Match of the American Institute took place at Newark, N. J. on the 9th instant. We learn from the N. Y. Express that a large number of citizens attended from N. England, N. York, N. Jersey and other States, among whom were Gov. Pennington, Senator Southard, the Mayor and Common Council of the city of Newark, and many other gentlemen of high respectability from various parts of the country. The chief object of the Institute in celebrating this anniversary is improvement in the construction of the Plough, in which its success has been thus far very gratifying. The spirit of emulation which it has excited among manufacturers and agriculturists is evinced by the fact that there were several ploughs entered for competition which were brought 350 miles. The correct philosophical principles of the construction of several were tested by the Dynamometre, and also by the beauty and facility of their operations, which excited a deep and universal interest among the spectators.

At the close of the ploughing, very appropriate and interesting addresses were delivered from the stage, by General Tallmadge, President of the Institute, Gov. Pennington and the Mayor of Newark City, which were received with hearty cheers.

In the evening the Judges of Ploughs and Ploughing published their decision at Stewart's Hotel, and awarded to Mooers & Slater, of Ithica, the premium for the best Plough for all purposes; to Cornelius Bergen, for the Plough that did the best work; and to John Smith, who held Plough No. 13, for being the best ploughman.

Messrs. Mooers & Slater presented the Plough for which the premium was awarded, to the American Institute, to be sent to the Agricultural Society of London, as a specimen of American Manufacture.

**LACONICS FOR FARMERS.**—*Milk Cows.*—Salt milk cows nearly every morning while milking, to make them let down their milk when they are disinclined to do so.

*Plaster of Paris or Gypsum.*—Sow one bushel per acre on wheat in April, and it will tell well at harvest.

*Bones.*—Very valuable manure and portable.

*Permanent Milkers.*—Spaying heifers four to eight years old, one month after calving, will render them such milkers as not to fall off much for several years.



**TOBACCO CONVENTION.**—It will be observed that the planters of Prince George's Co. Md., have promptly responded to the call of Gov. Sprigg, President of the Washington Convention, and have appointed a large delegation. What move has our friends of Anne Arundel, Charles, Calvert and St. Mary's counties made in the matter?—The Kentucky and Virginia papers are urging it upon the attention of the planters of those states.

It is gratifying to observe the increased attention that is being paid by the respectable physicians of our country, to the diseases of horses and cattle—and we hope the example set by Dr. Nebinger, of giving his experience to the public, will be generally followed. In the absence of a Veterinary Department in our medical colleges (which it is to be hoped will be added to those valuable institutions at no very distant day) it is the duty of the Faculty to lend their aid and experience in the prevention and cure of the diseases of these animals. The high prices thereof, and the great value set on them should secure the best services to preserve them from the effects of quackery with which the country abounds. We with much satisfaction publish the annexed communication, and would be gratified to have the writer as a regular correspondent of the "Farmer."

#### HOVEN—CATTLE.

To the Editor of the American Farmer:

One of my cows, a very valuable animal of the common breed, lately became bloated or "hoven," in consequence of getting into the barn-floor through a door which was carelessly left open, and eating her fill of potatoes. She was swelled up as tight as the skin could hold in about twelve or fifteen hours after eating them.—Upon discovering the painful and dangerous situation of the cow, I immediately sent for a neighbor who had frequently relieved hoven cattle by plunging a knife into the paunch, and thus affording an exit for the confined air.—This was done first with a pen-knife, then with a Spanish dirk knife, without the desired effect, no air escaping through the puncture. Being anxious to relieve the suffering animal, it occurred to me that what would be beneficial in the human subject, under similar circumstances, or in Tympanites intestinalis, might possibly give relief. I lost no time until I had a decoction of *anise* and *fennel seed*, prepared by boiling for a few minutes a handful composed of equal quantities of the two, in a pint of water.—This I added to a pound of hogs-lard, and bridling the cow, raised her head by pulling the reins over the top rail of a fence, and gave it to her in the usual way. She appeared to be sinking so fast now, that we drove her out to a field to die. When there she soon laid down, very much exhausted, and panting laboriously, seemed to be rapidly approaching the end of her sufferings. I now concluded to try another dose of the carminative and lard, having observed that she frequently eructated, since giving the first dose. We accordingly had another prepared, in all respects like the first. This we had no difficulty in getting down, as she lay, without the bridle.—Shortly after the exhibition of this dose, the air began to roll in large and frequently repeated volumes, up the gullet—this effect of the medicine continuing at short intervals—in half an hour the cow was quite relieved, and walking about. The effect of this simple remedy was indeed most admirable, and deserves to be known by every person owning a cow. One of my neighbors has since experienced the good effects of it in the case of a cow that had become hoven in consequence of eating corn and corn-fodder in the shock. It may not be amiss to mention that the lard, in the above prescription, was recommended, in the first place as a purgative, and therefore became a part of the drench. Tar was put on the puncture, and it healed kindly.

R. NEBINGER.

Lewisburg, Pa. Oct. 20, 1840.

**Ground Bones.**—Best on dry loams, and first mixed for six weeks with earth—fifty bushels of bones with five loads of earth or clay—or forty bushels to five loads of common clay—about thirty bushels per acre.

**Refuse Wool.**—A very valuable manure.

**Manure.**—Apply twenty loads per acre on potatoes on poor land.

**Corn Soaked.**—This, until fermented, is good for hogs.

#### MORE OF THE BERKSHIRES—and to the point.

We know not the author of the following, but he is so obviously a gentleman of observation, research, experience and candour, that we do not hesitate to record what he says for the benefit of our readers—It is by discussion that truth is elicited.

#### "THE FULL-BRED BERKSHIRES."

MESSRS. GAYLORD & TUCKER—I have looked on with much amusement, at the quackery attempted to be practiced on the public, relative to Berkshire swine; and have been not a little surprised at the assumed dictation of individuals, whose knowledge of this breed, its changes and varieties, has been limited to a few imported animals and their descendants; and who have undertaken to determine, from the color of some half dozen hogs brought to this country by Mr. HAWES, how many white hairs constitute a full blood, and how many black feet betray a grade; to say nothing of the twist in the tail, and the bunch of hairs at its end. Now really, gentlemen, you must not wonder that there are scoffers at "book farming," and those among us who set lightly by the scribbling of self-love; and while there are many who highly appreciate the much that is useful and instructive in your columns, we must beg leave to laugh at the ridiculous, as its best cure.

It is truly astonishing, that any one should display such woful ignorance as to the real origin and history of the hogs which now fill his sty, as is exhibited by an Albany breeder, in a late number of the Cultivator. He calls them "the full-bred Berkshires." Let us examine this matter a little, and see what are the characteristics of the Berkshires, as given by English writers. Loudon, Culley, "The Complete Grazier," Parkinson, and Low, all agree, with some little differences of expression, in assigning to the original Berkshires, a tawney or reddish brown color, with dark spots. To this, I would add my own testimony, having formerly been myself a resident in the county of Berkshire. The pure-bred native hog at that time, was spotted, black and white, in nearly equal proportions, with a greater or less intermixture of reddish hairs, giving a ferruginous hue to the whole coat. They were a long, large, heavy hog; rather flat in the side, always full, and meaty in the ham; somewhat slope rumped, a little heavy in the bone, something straight in the face, but with a tolerable fullness in the jole, and a drooping ear; their hair was inclined to coarseness, and often curly. On the farm where I lived, they were seldom put up to fat—till three years old; and when fit to kill, would average from twenty-five to thirty-five score. We used them for bacon, considering they made better hams and flitches, than any other breed. These were the hogs universally found in Berkshire, in my day. Mr. Astley of Oldstone-hall, has, I believe, the merit of having improved this breed as above described, by a judicious introduction of the eastern blood; and the hog thus formed, has been crossed upon almost every race in England, in all cases with the most advantageous results. It is a cross of this improved Berkshire with the Chinese, which we have in this country, under the name of full-bred Berkshires. As to color, had that come under the consideration of the breeder, he might have varied it from pure white to jet black, by making use of the white or black Chinese, with strict reference to such a result. I shall not pretend to decide which color has claims to superiority, although the black China is considered the most hardy and prolific, while the white is perhaps the better formed. Whether these differences are sensible in their crosses on the Berkshire, I am not prepared to decide. Again—there is of course, great variety of size, and some of form, according to the number and character of the crosses taken from the various races. Many of the smaller Berkshires, so desirable as porkers, are without doubt descended from a cross of the Axfords, in which there is a dash of the Barbadoes blood, strongly tending to confirm the reddish tinge of the old breed. But, without entering farther into detail, I think I have said enough to expose the utter absurdity of these critical distinctions of color, even to the "emblems" of three white toes, &c., which have been held up to just ridicule in some of our late agricultural papers. And who shall say now that he alone has *The Improved Berkshire*? What is to become of the "*Rudgwick*" cross, the "*Hampshire*" of the present day, in which the Berkshire blood strongly predominates; the fine boned and delicate "*Dishley*," said to lay on a larger quantity of meat in proportion to bone and offal, than any other kind; Lord Western's celebrated breed of "*the Essex half black*," considered by many to be the finest in England? What is to

become of these and many others, all of them crosses of the Berkshire family? I would ask, then, on what grounds the Albany importation claim to be the standard of "*The Improved Berkshires*?"

In the extra accompanying the May number of the "*Cultivator*," I saw an advertisement of "*Pure Berkshires*, without any alloy of black Siamese or common white hogs." I should really be glad to see one of the animals, for an improved Berkshire, without any of the eastern blood in him, cannot probably be found in England.

I was much gratified to see in the last "*Cultivator*," an article relative to "true size." The writer indeed lays down the golden rule on that subject. "*The greatest weight in the smallest relative compass; weight for inches, not for surface.*" Now, this is just as true with regard to swine, as to cattle. What is it that our breeders are doing, urged by the mania for size, but breeding back again as fast as possible to the old *unimproved* Berkshire, thus undoing in their wisdom, all that the science of England has accomplished in so many years? But, say our western friends, we must have size, to fill the pork barrel. Fill it with what? Heads and shanks? They will indeed fill the barrel, but not the consumer, which is a far more important consideration. If the Berkshires can be forced to an increased size, and still retain their light offal, well and good—provided they do not degenerate into the coarse animal, of which there may be no little danger. But I would not be understood as advocating the paltry, short-sighted policy of those from whom we expected better things; who have sent away such "*riff-raff*," to meet the pressing demand for Berkshires, as would induce one to suppose the very scourgings of a city suburb had been collected for the purpose. How much more conducive to their own true interests, has been the course pursued by that shrewd, far-seeing people, the SHAKERS of Watervliet, in carefully preserving the size of their animals, to which I presume they are mainly indebted for the late sale of all their stock to Mr. A. B. ALLEN, of Buffalo, under whose judicious and careful management, their excellence will undoubtedly be preserved, and the public expectation with regard to them, fully met. They will neither be stuffed to plethory, nor starved to pignies; and considering Mr. Allen to possess the pride and feelings of a breeder, we may hope to escape the "*culls and runts*" of his litters, although we may not always be able to command his best; for it is not to be supposed that any "*established breeder of reputation*," would sell the refuse of his stock at any price, which would be the infraction of a rule well known to the true breeder—although it has not been picked up with other matters of the craft by the dealers in Berkshire pigs, who it seems sell all they can raise, at one price or another—if not \$20, why then 20s.

As the intent of your paper is to elicit truth, and serve the farmer, I presume you will not object to giving the above an insertion. I am not now a breeder of the Berkshire, having given my attention to other departments, but I would lend my feeble aid to the maintenance of science, against quackery in every shape.—*Cultivator*. D.

Cambridge Mass., Aug. 31, 1840.

We with pleasure give place to the annexed communication from Mr. Bement, and shall at all times be happy to hear from him on any subject connected with the improvement of the Farm Stock of our country.—There are few men whose judgment and experience in such matters are superior to his.

#### BERKSHIRE HOGS—AGAIN.

Mr. Editor—Sir—I observed in the 19th No. of the present volume of the American Farmer, the notice you took of the Berkshire Hogs owned by Mr. Wm. P. Curd, of Kentucky. I have lately received from him his "*Hog Book*," containing the pedigrees and any quantity of certificates, for pigs sold by him, with some attempts at portraits, but if he had not adopted the plan of a painter I once heard of, and wrote the names underneath, it would puzzle a Philadelphia lawyer to say what they were intended to represent, whether a Bear or a Hog.

It contains 35 quarto pages, from which I have transcribed the following letter from C. C. Morgan, Esq. which may be satisfactory to those who have purchased their stock, descended from those imported by Mr. Hawes, in 1832—5, and afterwards come into my possession.

"Wm. P. Curd, Esq.—Dear Sir—Previous to my departure for Europe, in the fall of 1838, you entered into a contract with me, for the purchase of Berkshire Hogs,



to be procured in England, and delivered to you in Kentucky, for the sum of \$200 each.

"After having visited a large portion of England with a view of purchasing Stock, and especially the county of Berkshire for Hogs, I was unable to procure any of a quality that I thought would add to the reputation of your stock, sufficiently for me to buy. Indeed I did not meet with any that in my opinion, equalled several you already had. Although the price agreed upon would have left me a fair profit, I did not feel inclined to bring pigs four thousand miles, to have them beaten. I thought then, as I do now, that your hogs possess all the requisites that we desire, and with the advantages of our Indian corn, we surpass any country in the quality and quantity raised.—At Liverpool, I saw and heard, for the first time, of white Berkshires, in a large lot offered at public sale. There were many black ones in this lot, but like all others, I thought they were not of a character to justify a purchase. Our mutual friend, Mr. Nelson Dudley, was with me, and coincided in the opinion, that you would not be benefited by a selection of any of them.

"Wishing you complete success in your endeavors to increase this valuable animal, I am, sir, your obedient servant,  
C. C. MORGAN.

"Fayette County, Ky., Sept. 1, 1840."

Mr. Curd, according to his own account, has paid very liberal prices for his animals, and deserves great credit for his spirit and enterprise, and, no doubt, will be well remunerated for his exertions and outlay. If I understand his character, when he finds superior animals, he spares no expense or trouble to procure them, and were he to see two breeding sows I now have in my pens, he would "be after" taking them to Kentucky, at the tune of \$200 each.

On looking over the pedigrees, I find one of his most profitable, if not the best, Berkshire sow, "Cinderella," was bred by myself, and got by "Sidney," and out of "Old Sally." I sold her, when a pig of only five weeks old, to Mr. J. C. Letten, of Bourbon Co. Kentucky, for \$15. Mr. Curd afterwards purchased her of Letten at the very liberal price of \$150.

"She has," says Mr. C., "received 12 out of 13 cups, for which she has contended. Seven silver cups were awarded, last fall, to pigs from this sow; and five of her pigs have been sold for \$500. Her present litter, (June, 1840,) seven in number, at ten weeks old, weighed 68—63—61—60—57—54 and 53 lbs." He has sold pigs from this sow, amounting to \$600. She was three years old last March, and weighed 300 lbs.

Five of his breeding sows, and one boar, "Billy Barlow," were either procured from me, or from stock I sold to go to Kentucky. Billy Barlow was one year old 25th May last, and supposed to weigh between 3 and 400 lbs., and Mr. Curd offers to shew him against any hog in the United States.

Fearing I may tire your patience with my hoggish letter, and you will sing out, "Whee! whee!" I will grunt an adieu, and lay by my pen for the present.

Very respectfully, yours, CALEB N. BEMENT.

A GOOD EXCUSE.—In the Agricultural meeting in this village on Thursday, a gentleman who had been put in nomination as one of the Vice Presidents rose and begged leave to decline the honor, giving as his reason for so doing that he did not consider any one competent to preside at an Agricultural meeting, who, in this age of choice and superior stock, could not boast of an animal of any kind as large, comparatively speaking, as his fist. The Society of course, excused him. The admission of the gentleman proves the want of such a society. The gentleman promised to do better in future.—*Marlboro' (P. G.) Gazette.*

Tobacco inspected in Virginia, for the year ending 30th September, 1840.			Stock in Ware-
	Hhds.	House.	
Richmond, passed and refused,	20,738	10,760	
Petersburg, do	14,123	996	
Lynchburg, do	13,613	1,779	
Farmville, do	4,552	142	
Clarksville, do	2,710	17	
Danville, do	927	75	
Milton, do	521	20	
Rye River, do	550	25	
Deane's, do	260	10	
Union, do	100	15	
Total,	58,034	13,800	

#### NOTICE

To the Tobacco Planters throughout the United States.

By a resolution of the general Convention of Tobacco Planters held in the city of Washington in May last, their President was authorised and empowered to re-assemble the Convention whenever in his judgment their interest might seem to require it; and the committee in their circular address to the planters having suggested the 15th day of December next as a suitable day for the re-assembling of the same; in virtue then of the resolution referred to, and in concurrence with the views of the committee, the 15th day of December next, is hereby fixed upon and appointed as the day of said meeting in the City of Washington. And as it is deemed of the utmost importance that the convention when assembled should be as full as possible, it is respectfully and most earnestly recommended, that the planters throughout the Tobacco growing States, hold, in their respective counties, Conventions, as early in October as may be, for the purpose of choosing delegates to represent them in conformity to this notice. SAMUEL SPRIGG, President.

Sept. 26th, 1840.

#### TOBACCO MEETING.

At a meeting of the Tobacco Planters of Prince George's County, Maryland, at Upper Marlboro', in pursuance of a call made in the Marlboro' Gazette, by Samuel Sprigg, Esq. President of the Tobacco Convention held in Washington in May last, ROBERT W. BOWIE, Esq., was called to the Chair, and PHIL. CHEW, and BARUCH MULLIKIN, were appointed Secretaries.

The Chairman having stated the objects of the meeting, it was, on motion,

*Resolved*, That thirty delegates be appointed from each Election District in the county.

It was further

*Resolved*, That the Chairman of the meeting nominate said Delegates, and that he be empowered to fill up any vacancies that may occur in his nominations.

On motion of Thomas F. Bowie, Esq., it was unanimously

*Resolved*, That it be recommended to the Planters of Tobacco of all the Tobacco growing counties of Maryland, to send memorials to the next Congress of the United States, setting forth their grievances, and praying that some action be taken on the part of that body to obtain such redress of the wrongs now inflicted on them by foreign Governments as they in their wisdom may deem right and proper.

*Resolved*, That the President and Secretaries of this meeting be added to the Delegates directed to be appointed by the Chair.

The Chair appointed the following Delegates by virtue of the first resolution:

*Farmville District*.—Robert Bowie, George W. Duvall, Dennis Duval, Alex. Keoch, Benj. Beckett, W. W. Bowie, Thos. Hall, Jos. I. Jones, Dr. N. Snowden, Thos. Parker, Dr. Charles Duvall, Joseph Isaac, Richard Isaac, Charles Duvall, Wm. McKnew, Truman Bel, Dr. Septimus J. Cook, Samuel Snowden, Dr. Jenkins, Horace Capron, Thomas N. McKnew, Dr. Tyler, Benj. Beckett, Jr., Wm. W. Hall, John Parker, John C. Prather, Nathan Waters, Evan T. Shaw, Christopher Brashears and Dr. W. Belt.

*Bladensburg District*.—Gov. Sprigg, Dr. Penn, Dr. Day, De Witt Kent, Robert Wright, T. Belt, Otho B. Beall, Zachariah Berry, Jr., John Bowie, Marshall Warring, Thos. B. Crawford, David Crawford, Thos. E. Berry, Dr. John E. Berry, C. C. Hyatt, Chas. B. Calvert, Fielder Magruder, Thos. Ferral, Benjamin O. Lowndes, Wm. Gailer, George Digges, Daniel C. Digges, John Eversfield, Walter S. Hilleary, John B. Magruder, Wm. Hilleary, Jos. H. Wilson, Wm. W. Hill, Philip Hill, and A. H. Walls.

*Upper Marlboro' District*.—Wm. T. Wootton, Wm. D. Bowie, Thos. Claggett, Benj. Ogle, Wm. E. Peach, John Mulliken, John Contee, Walter W. W. Bowie, Benj. Duckett, Fielder Cross, Saml. L. Brooke, Richard C. Bowie, Grafton Tyler, George W. Hilleary, Charles Carter, Mordcai Plummer, Charles Hill, Wm. B. Hill, Wm. M. Bowie, Thos. F. Bowie, John Hodges, David Crawford, John B. Brooke, John Brookes, Thos. Duckett, Zadock Sasser, Horatio C. Scott, Thomas Wm. Claggett, Robert D. Sewall, Wm. I. Berry.

*Nottingham District*.—Robert Ghiselin, W. B. C. Worthington, Fielder Bowie, Wm. N. Dorsett, John H. Waring, Jos. A. Turner, John L. Turner, John S. Skinner, John H. Skinner, Thomas N. Baden, Joseph N. Baden, Louis Mackall, John Tutin, Francis E. Mudd, Leonard H. Early, Stanislaus Blandford, Thos. T. Somerville, James Somerville, Thomas Wood, Wm. R. Barker, George Morton, James C. Somers, George W. Marriott, James Naylor, Blake Hall, James Gibbons, Arthur P. West, Lloyd Perry, Robert Tomlin, John L. Warring.

*Piscataway District*.—Dr. Marshall, Benedict I. Semmes, R. C. Edelen, Walter A. Edelen, Wm. Lyles, Wm. Lyles, of Thos., R. L. Jenkins, Thos. B. Guyan, Wm. H. Guyan, Dr. Hardy, Wm. H. Lyles, Henry D. Hatten, Dr. H. Edelen, Thos. C. Lyles, Gen. S. Coe, Randolph B. Latimer, John H. Hardisty, John H. Guyan, Horatio Dyer, John Robertson, Nolley L. Adams, Wm. Marbury,

John H. Mar ury, Thos. I. Marshall, Jos. N. Burch, Joseph Hatten, Wm. Kerby, John French, James H. Alder, and Wm. Bryan, of Richard.

*Spalding's District*.—Thos. Berry, Nolley Maddox, George N. Young, John Walker, Samuel Arnold, Geo. Semmes, Henry A. Callis, Henry Tolson, Wm. Tolson, Dr. Tolson, John Palmer, Thomas Grimes, Dr. J. H. Bayne, Edsworth Bayne, Chas. S. Middleton, David Middleton, Wm. Maddox, James Brown, Geo. Brown, Warren Lowe, Richard Young, Marvon D. Super, Wm. P. Pomphrey, Anthony Callis, John Addison, J. W. Masters, Judson Naylor, John T. Naylor, John Brown, and Wm. Walker.

*Resolved*, That the foregoing proceedings be published in the American Farmer, National Intelligencer, and Marlboro' Gazette.

ROBERT W. BOWIE, President.

PHIL. CHEW, } Secretaries.  
BARUCH MULLIKIN, }

#### ADDRESS OF NICHOLAS BIDDLE, Esq.

Before the Agricultural Society of Philadelphia County, on the 8th October, 1840.

GENTLEMEN.—We are assembled to witness our first exhibition since the recent donation by the State. Our Society, while engaged with all its own resources in improving our agriculture, appealed to the Legislature, as consisting mainly of farmers, and asked that whils so many millions were expended in the transportation of our productions, something should be given to assist in rendering those productions themselves more abundant and more valuable. Accordingly a law was passed, placing, every year, at the disposal of the society, a sum of Fifty Dollars for each member of the Legislature from the city and county of Philadelphia, to be paid out of the taxes raised within the city and county. This, though small in amount, is important from this example; nor in entering upon the first enjoyment of it, should we omit our thanks to the Legislature for this mark of regard for the farming interests, to the members from the city and county who liberally supported it, and more especially to those members of this Society to whose exertions we owe the success of this application—among whom it would be great injustice not to name George W. Roberts, R. T. Potts, and Captain Thomas Hayes—but in an especial manner are the acknowledgments, of all farmers due to Mr. James Gowen, who is always in the front rank where public spirit or private liberality is needed.

The Society have thought that no employment of the additional means confided to them, would be so useful as to bring the farmers together, to exhibit the best specimens of their industry; and by small but honourable premiums to encourage a generous competition in every branch of farming productions. The prizes for the best crops must be decided at a later part of the season. But the exhibition of farming stock, and farming implements, is now before you; and it is made my duty to add something appropriate to the occasion. This I do cheerfully—and what I shall say will be very plain, very practical, and, as you will learn with pleasure, very short. My purpose is to say a few words about the real condition of farming in Pennsylvania—its natural advantages—its acquired means—and then suggest such improvements as may make our farms more productive.

There are perhaps few portions of the earth more favoured by nature than Pennsylvania. Her soil is excellent and various—while even the parts least adapted in themselves for agriculture, furnish the best encouragement of it; for the hills which reject the plough, are filled with coal and iron, which collect large masses of people to be fed by the farmers. Her climate is a happy medium between the long winters of northern regions, which close the earth for so many months against farm labour, and consumes so much of its produce in carrying the farm stock over long months of idleness, and, on the other side, the unvarying heat of southern latitudes, often unhealthy and unproductive, were both man and cattle degenerate. In this climate almost every production may be naturalized, so that in point of soil and seasons, and variety of productiveness, Pennsylvania is distinguished.

These natural advantages she has also the means of improving by artificial means; for the limestone, so great an element in farming, is found everywhere, in the greatest abundance; Plaster of Paris is obtained easily, and at low prices, from her neighbour, New York; the large cities furnish vast supplies of animal manures; while, on the other side of the Delaware, lies a great belt of green sand, erroneously called 'marl,' an original

(Mr. B. will be apt to get a rap over the knuckles from some of our Southerners, and be brought to the proof, for the position he has here assumed.—*Am. Far.*)



deposits of the ocean, where, among bones of extinguished races of animals, and relics of a submerged world, there is brought up this sand, highly useful even in its natural state, and, if mixed with lime as it should be, of great efficacy.

The implements of husbandry come next in order, and these we have of the very best kind, much better than similar implements in Europe—lighter—more easily handled—and there are one or two in common use with us, such for instance as the horse-rake, and that giant instrument the cradle, which are unknown or unused abroad. In truth, our people have had so much to do with comparatively small means, that their ingenuity has been tasked to invent the most active use of them. Thus there are two words in almost all languages, and well defined in most dictionaries, but of which Europeans have scarcely an idea, and these are the axe and the plough. To cut down a tree, the great business of American settlers, is a strange event to a European farmer. And then it may make us smile to see, as we may on the continent of Europe, at the present time, a whole drove of horses—I have myself actually seen eight in a single plough—and sometimes the whole quadruped force of the farm, three or four cows, and perhaps a bull or two, with the aid of several horses, toiling slowly through the great work of turning up the sod—nay, even in some parts of England, at this moment, may be seen six large horses, with two full-grown men, returning from the field after having ploughed, during the day, three-quarters of an acre—where one of our ploughmen, with a pair of horses, would have got through an acre or an acre and a half.

From the implements let us turn to our stock of animals.

And first of our horses:

Beginning with the highest blooded stock, I think it probable that the United States possess quite as good a race as there is in Europe. The prevailing opinion is, that the Arabian Horse is the original of that animal. I doubt the historical fact—but if it be so, he is the parent stock of the horse, just as the father of all apples is the Crab, which has been sweetened by cultivation into the Bell-flower. Undoubtedly the Arabian has improved the English Horse—has given him finer sinews, more compact bones, and greater intelligence. till the cross has become avowedly the first of his kind. The truth is that a race is but a quick succession of long jumps, and the little light Arab is out-jumped by the gigantic stride of the stronger, large, longer-legged English Horse, who has beaten him on his own sands in the East, and would distance him on any course in Europe. Indeed, the very first Arabian imported into England two centuries ago, called the Markham Arabian, was constantly beaten; and my impression is, that no Arabian horse ever did win a race in England. The belief of our breeders is, that whatever good there may be in the Arabian is exceedingly slow in showing itself; that he has already given to the English horse all he can give, and that it is on the whole safer to adhere to the highest bred English stock, rather than risk its degeneracy by any inferior mixture. Our blood horses, therefore, come directly from England, and it is rather odd that the King of England's stables, while there was a king and he had stables, furnished the highest priced horses for republican America. Of the comparative estimation of the English and Arabian Horse we have lately seen a striking example. The Imam of Muscat sent to the President of the United States two Arabian Horses which, from the character of the giver, we are bound to presume were of the highest class. These horses were sold at public auction, and no one could be found to give more for them than six hundred and fifty dollars for one, and six hundred and seventy-five for the other. Now, in the same neighborhood where these were sold, are very spirited breeders, who would not buy these Arabians at even so low a rate, but who had actually bought from the stables of the King of England, at the price of twenty-five thousand dollars a favourite horse, Priam, one of whose colts is in the exhibition here. Even as between the English breed and our own, the impression on this side of the water is, that for some time past the tendency of English breeding is rather to encourage speed than bottom; that their horses are becoming leggy, and that the descendants of the English stock, in this country, have more endurance, more bottom for long heats, than their English ancestors. The question, whenever it is tested, will be decided perhaps by a few months. This style of horse, although the use to which he is generally applied, is out of the way of the

farmer, is yet very interesting to us; for his good qualities all come down through the inferior races; and the Godolphin Arabian, to which the English Horse owes much of his superiority, was actually a cart-horse in Paris.

Our ordinary race of farm horses is extremely good. The warmth and variableness of the climate have settled down the stiff and heavy frame of the European Horse, and given us a race of quick, alert animals, admirably fitted to second the activity of the farmer himself.

So with respect to cattle, we have almost every variety and the best of all the varieties. The emigrants often bring their best and favourite animal, the passenger vessels bring cows to give milk during their voyages, and be then profitably sold here; and these are generally of the highest kind; commerce imports, from every quarter, the animals which will pay best, and are therefore the best at home; and spirited breeders have gone into the English markets and brought over some of the highest priced animals. The result is, that we have a great accumulation of stock of every description. There are the Alderneys, with their rich milk, itself a cream. The Ayrshires, copious givers of milk strongly inclined to butter, with forms fitted for the butcher. The Devons, an ancient race brought by the first settlers of New England, and indicating their descent by their strong resemblance to the improved Devons, with which our stock has been of late years abundantly recruited. Fitted, by their milkiness, for the dairy, by their delicate flesh for the knife, by their quickness for the plough, they claim to be second to no other race: and if second to any, only to the Short-horned Durham, which is so familiar to us all as to require no description, which undoubtedly now unites the greatest mass of suffrages in its favour, as combining the qualities of abundant milk, of easy fattening, of early maturity, and of excellent food, more than any other race of horned cattle.

Of Sheep, too, we have all the varieties.

The Leicester, with their early fitness for the knife, and their large carcasses and large wool—the Merino, for its smaller yield of rich wool—the Southdown, excellent for both wool and carcase—and, finally, we have a less known breed coming into reputation; it is the Tunisian, or broad-tailed sheep—originally sought mainly for the carcase, but, having proved itself very hardy, well acclimated when crossed by other breeds, so as to acquire a finer wool, it may become a standard stock among us. Nor are we less favoured in

Swine.

We have all the breeds; among others, peculiarly our own, is what is called the Chester County breed, and the Berkshire breed, just coming into great, deserved estimation among us. Even the common breeds, that run about without our knowing their extraction, are often admirable. I remember well that that Pennsylvania Quaker farmer, Jacob Brown, commander-in-chief of the American army during the last war, told me how much he was struck by the beauty of the hogs which he saw running about Philadelphia; and I have since often had occasion to admire them.

Of all these various animals we have specimens now before us which we may all examine, and if we desire it obtain them at reasonable rates; and no one can doubt the real economy to a farmer of possessing these improved breeds. An inferior animal takes as much trouble and as much food as a good one, and then the care and the expense are often thrown away upon cattle that will give neither milk nor beef. How many stunted milch cows do we see who may be said to go dry all the year round—how many steers who, after emptying a whole corn-crib, at least in the spring look like the crib itself, all ribs without, and all hollow inside! But crossing and training have created animals who turn at once into milk or beef everything we put into them—who give plenty of milk, if you want milk, plenty of fat, if you desire beef, and who, coming earlier into the dairy or the market, save a whole year's expense of feeding. I hope, therefore, that we may profit by the present opportunity of improving our stock, and encourage the spirited breeders who place the means of doing it in our power.

Nor are the productions of Pennsylvania less numerous than its animals. The great staples are wheat, rye, barley, oats, buckwheat, and, above all, Indian corn; a plant not estimated in Europe, but one of the most valuable presents which the new world has made to the old—worth almost all others in the extent of its yield and the variety of its uses; with a stalk ten or fifteen feet high,

every inch of which is useful in the barn or the barnyard, and a grain which to men supplies a variety of healthful and delicious dishes, and to cattle, is the quickest fattener while it gives the last exquisite flavour to their flesh.

Having thus spoken of the advantages which we Pennsylvania farmers enjoy—I proceed to the less agreeable but more profitable inquiry, why our farms are not so productive as they ought to be—and I make the comparison between Pennsylvania and England, because I think England, on the whole, the best farming country in Europe—and our English friends must understand, that while we amuse ourselves occasionally with some of their peculiarities, we pay them the highest compliment we can, by proposing them as the constant models of our farming. Now why is it, that with all the natural advantages in our favour, the English farmers beat us? I will tell you what I think of it.

In the first place, we do not do justice to our own profession. Farming is not liked, either among the young people, because it is considered a lonely exile from gaiety—or among the calculating, because it is thought unproductive. This last is, I think, a total misapprehension; and, as I regard its correction essential to our success, I venture to say that farming ought to be more profitable in Pennsylvania than in England. The common notion is that the high price of labour in Pennsylvania makes farming unproductive, and the opinion is repeated without examination, till at last it is generally believed. Now the productiveness of farming, like the productiveness of every other occupation, depends on the expense of raising an article and the price you get for it when it is raised. These expenses are the *rent of the land*, the *taxes*, the *manure*, the *prices of labouring cattle*, of *labouring implements*, and of *labouring men*.

The land which can be rented in America for two or three dollars, could not be rented in England under ten or twelve dollars, an acre—so that already the land itself costs three or four times as much. When you have got possession of the land, the tax-gatherer and the tithe-man soon make their appearance, and take from the farmer fifty-three per cent. on his rent. Here there are no tithes, and the tax, out of the immediate vicinity of the city improvements, would scarcely be one-tenth of the English tax—so that while on an English farm of two hundred acres the rent and charges would be about..... \$3,000 The same rent and charges would here be..... 700

Making at once a difference of..... \$2,300

Next, all *manures* are cheaper in Pennsylvania—cheaper in themselves, and rendered more cheap by the facilities of transportation.

*Labouring horses* are about one-fourth cheaper in Pennsylvania; and, moreover, the work which two horses do in England is generally done here by one. Cows, too, are much cheaper here.

*Labouring implements* are cheaper and better, the wood being so much lower-priced and durable. Of all these elements of work, there remains only *labouring men* who are cheaper in England; they are cheaper by about 30 or 35 per cent; but even say that wages are 50 per cent. higher in Pennsylvania than in England. But then, although the nominal rate of wages is higher, yet you actually get more work done for the money. The climate gives you more long working days than can be relied upon in the climate of England, where out-door work is necessarily much suspended, and the American labourer works better, for the very reason that he is paid better. And the proof, which seems decisive, is that although money wages are higher here, piece-work, contract-work—whether to dig a canal or to reap a field, is done cheaper in America. And, accordingly, one of our most intelligent Philadelphia county farmers, Mr. Walker, an Englishman, always declared that his farm-work was done twenty per cent. cheaper in Pennsylvania than in England. But supposing it to be higher—labour is only one of the elements—for we have seen that the rents are three or four times as high—taxes ten times as high—manures, implements, cattle, all dearer—and far overbalancing any difference of wages, were it even real.

(To be Continued in our next.)

#### HOUSEWIFE'S DEPARTMENT.

##### FLOWER DEPARTMENT.

*Dahlia*s will need attention this month. As soon as the first frost has killed the branches, the roots may be taken up, choosing a dry day to do so, and not immedi-



ately after a rain, as the soil would then adhere too closely to the roots. Place them in a dry shed or room for a few days, and then remove them to the cellar, where there will be danger of frost, or under the stage of the greenhouse.

*Tulip and hyacinth beds* may be planted the latter part of this month; but the beds should be well dug over, and prepared early in the month.

*Tiger lily, white lily, and other similar hardy bulbs,* may be planted this month.

*Gladioluses and tuberose* should be taken up after the first frost.

*Amaryllises and tiger flowers* should be also taken up, if there is danger of frost.

*Oxalis* may now be potted for flowering in winter.

*Iris, sparixis, &c.* may be planted in pots this month.

*Hardy perennial plants* may now be removed with safety.

*Peonies* should now be taken up, separated and replanted.

*Chrysanthemums* should be carefully watched, and not be allowed to stand out in a very severe frost, or the buds would be injured.

*Camellias* will need cleaning, top-dressing, &c., and if convenient, and it is desirable to have them look in fine order, the leaves should be washed.

*Mignonette*, sown in pots in August, should be very carefully watered.

*Verbenas* that were layered off into pots, in August and September, may now be taken up.

*Geraniums* will need top-dressing, pruning, &c.; all cuttings that are well rooted should be potted off.

*Roses*, of tender kinds, which have been planted out in the border, should be taken up and potted.

*Ericas, epacris, &c.*, must be carefully looked over, and if they need repotting, they must be attended to.

*Annual seeds*, such as larkspurs, chryseis, clarkias, co-reopsis, &c., may be planted in October.

*Petunias*, wanted for flowering in winter, should be taken up and potted.

*Amaryllises* should be potted this month. *Double perennial sunflower roots* should be taken up and protected in the same manner of dahlias.

*Cactuses* should now be very slightly watered, except *Epiphyllum truncatum*, which will need occasional supplies, as it will soon be flowering.

*Pansies* raised from seeds, planted in July or August, should be kept clear of weeds, and the soil hoed once or twice.—*Magazine of Horticulture.*

**CHILDREN'S FOOD.** A lady of Yorkshire observes in a letter dated May 2. that, in consequence of losing her first three children, one during teething, and two of inflammation in the bowels, she gave her 4th child a little lime water with every article of food adding a desert, and sometimes only a tea spoonful of lime water to every article whether liquid or thick. It succeeded in keeping up healthy digestion, and a regular state of the bowels; the child instead of being feverish, flatulent, and fretful, as her preceding children had been, continued cool and cheerful, free from any symptom of indigestion, and cut his teeth without any constitutional disturbance. She has continued this practice with two more children with the same good effects. We have known this simple addition to the food of children prove very efficacious in incipient cases of rickets and of irritable bowels, attended with looseness, &c.; but if the child be disposed to costiveness on account of its astringent quality a little magnesia should be occasionally added to it.—*Gazette of Health.*

#### BALTIMORE MARKET.

**Centre Market.**—Prices Saturday morning as follows:—Butter, roll 20a25c per lb; do print 25a37½. Chickens, per dozen, \$2,75a3; do pair, 37a62½. Geese, picked 62a87½ each.—Ducks, live, pair 50c; do picked 37½c.—Turkeys, live \$1a1,25 each.—Potatoes per peck, 12a15c; do sweet, 18a. Turnips, 8a12a. Beans, string, 12a. Green Peas, 50.—Onions, 12a.—Tomatoes, 16a18a. Apples, 10a18a, as in quality.—Eggs, per dozen, 15a16c.—Cabbages, \$3a4 per hundred, large and uncommonly fine. Honey, per lb. 25c. Apple butter, 6a per quart.—Country pork per qr. 75a87½; do Lamb, 25a37½.—Roasters, 75a87½ each.—Cider, from wagons, \$2,25a2,50.—Meal from do \$1,25 per cwt.—Butchers' Meats.—Beef, fresh, 4a10c; do corned, 6a8; Veal 8a10 Mutton, 6a8; Pork 9a10; Sausages 8a9; do dried, 9a10.—The Fish Market was well supplied, and prices rather lower than last week.

The supply of good dry oak and pine Wood is at present very good, and prices as follows:—Oak, \$4a4,25 per cord;

Pine, \$2,75a3,00. The supply of Hickory is rather better, at \$5,50 per cord.—*Pat.*

**Cotton.**—A sale of a few bales new North Carolina at 11a cents. We note a sale of 80 bales Georgia Uplands on terms not transpired.

**Cloverseed.**—We quote the store price of Penn. prime seed at \$5 a \$5,12½. The crop of the present year is large.

**Flaxseed.**—We continue to quote the store price at \$1,12½ and the wagon rate at \$1 per bushel.

**Timothy seed.**—There is but little doing. Sales of small parcels are making from wagons at \$3, and the store price is about \$3,25 per bushel.

**Lead.**—We are advised of a sale of 60,000 lbs. Virginia Pig at 5½ cents 6 months.

**Molasses.**—The cargo of the schooner Franklin Green, from Matanzas, consisting of 177 hhds. and 18 tierces, was offered at auction to-day, but a few lots only were sold at 23 a 25 cents—the balance withdrawn.

**Sugars.**—At auction to-day the cargo of the brig Water Witch, from Porto Rico, consisting of 247 hhds. was offered, but only 100 sold at \$7,85a\$8,80. At the same time was offered the cargo of the schr. Gallant Mary, also from Porto Rico, consisting of 152 hhds. but only 90 hhds. were sold at \$7,85a\$8,50.

**Tar.**—A small cargo of Tar was sold this week at \$2,25 a \$2,50.

**Tobacco.**—There has been rather less demand for Maryland Tobacco this week, though the sales have been tolerably large. The inquiry is principally directed to the better sorts, and the sales are chiefly from \$6 a \$10. We continue former quotations viz. Inferior and common \$4 a \$5,50; middling to good \$5,50 a \$7,50; good \$8 a \$8,50, and fine \$9a13. The demand for Ohio is steady, and the prices obtained are considered quite as good as at any time this year. The sales comprise between 200 and 300 hhds. We continue to quote inferior and common at \$4a\$4,50; Middling \$5; Good \$5,50 a \$6,50; fine red and Wrappery \$8a\$12; and fine yellow at \$7,50 a \$10. The inspections of the week comprise 627 hhds. Maryland; 196 hhds. Ohio; and 7 hhds. Virginia—total 830 hhds.

**Cattle.**—At the drove yards to-day about 700 head of Beef cattle were offered and 450a500 sold to the butchers and packers in the city. We quote the extremes paid at \$2,25 to \$3,12½ per cwt. live weight, which is equal to \$4,50 to \$6,25 nett. The first named price was paid for a few inferior, and the highest for strictly prime cattle. Much the largest portion of the sales however were at \$5,50 for cattle of fair quality. About 250 head remain in the market unsold. Live Hogs are selling at \$6 per cwt.

**Flour.**—We are advised of sales of Howard street flour, of good common brands, from stores to-day, to the extent about 600 barrels, at \$4,90, which appears to be about the top of the market now. We continue to quote the receipt price at about \$4,87.

We quote City Mills Flour at \$4,87½. Sales of Susquehanna Flour, in moderate lots, at \$5.

**Grain.**—We continue to quote fair to prime, Md. and Va. red Wheats at 90a100c per bushel. Sales of Pa. Wheats have been made to-day at 102a103c. In some of the parcels of Pa. wheats lately received there is more or less smut, and where this is the case to any extent the value of the wheat is lessened 2 or 3c per bushel.

We quote Md. white Corn at 48a50c, and yellow at 52a54c. A sale of 1600 bushels Pa. yellow at 55c.

We quote Md. Rye at 55c. A sale of Pa. Rye at 60c.

We quote Md. Oats at 28 cents.

We quote the store price of Cloverseed at \$5a5,12½ per bu.

**Provisions.**—The market remains quiet, and prices of barrel meats are without change.

**Wool.**—We note a sale of about 5000 pounds of various qualities at the following prices, viz: Native to quarter blood washed and unwashed mixed, as in quality, at 27c; a lot of mixed but all washed at 37½c; and 3000 lbs. No. 1 and 2, at 45 for No. 1, and 40c for No. 2. all 4 months.—*Amer.*

At New Orleans, in the week ending on the 17th the sales of Cotton were about 6000 bales. The news by the steamship Caledonia, received on the 15th, was considered favorable, but no advance in prices took place, and the market closed on the 17th rather dull at the following quotations:—**Liverpool Classification.**—Ordinary new, 7a8c; Middling 8a; Middling Fair 8a8 5-8; Fair 9a9½; Full Fair 9a9½; Good fair 10a11; Good 11a12; Choice fancy crops 12a13a; Round average lists 8a9; the stock of Cotton on the 17th was 46,491 bales.—Sugar sold in small lots at 5a7½c, and a lot of 17 hhds. new crop was received and held at 7c. Some large sales of Molasses at 23c, and holders then advanced the price to 25c, and the market rested—a lot of 22 tcs new crop was held at 30c. The arrivals of Flour continued heavy; and sales dull at \$4a4½. Lard 14a15c; Pork, mess \$19a, prime \$17—stock light. Bacon—hams 12a13c; shoulders 8c; sides 10a11c; Corn 49a50; Oats 35a37c. The Bulletin says:—The money market remains without change since our last—good notes 8a10 per cent per annum. At Wilmington, (N. C.) on the 21st inst. Turpentine had advanced to \$1,90 and arrivals not large.—Tar \$1,40a1,42; Pitch \$1,75a2; Rosin \$1,37 a1,50. At Alexandria, on Saturday, Flour was \$4,87a\$5, from wagons; Wheat 65a105c; Rye 60c; Corn 50 a 54c;

Oats 25a27c. At Boston, on Saturday, Flour, Southern \$5, 25a5,37; cash and short credit. Few sales of Corn, and less firm—yellow 60a61c, and white 54a55c per bushel. Sales 2a300 bales New Orleans Cotton 11a1½c per lb. Small straggling lots still remain on hand though the market is almost bare. The stock on hand is scarcely over 3000 hhds.

**Sugar of the new Crop.**—The steamboat John Armstrong brought, yesterday, from Lafouche, sixteen hhds sugar, which we believe are the first arrival of sugar of the new crop.—*N. O. Bee, Oct. 15.*

A letter from Zibara, Cuba, Oct. 4th, says—Cuba Tobacco has advanced very much now, and a very small proportion of our present crop will find its way to the U. S.—You should put up prices.

**Mobile, Oct. 18.**—The Cotton sales of the week reach about 700 bales, chiefly at from 10 to 10½c, though some sales have been made as low as 7½. The stock on sale is estimated at about 700 bales. We quote Northern at \$6a6½; Western \$5a6. The demand for provisions chiefly for city consumption. Bacon Hams 12a14c; Canned do 14a15c; Sides 12a; Shoulders 10a10½; Pork, Mess \$22; Prime \$19a20. Lard 16.

At Savannah, the sales of Cotton were 306 bales at 7a8½—stock 26 bales Sea Island, and 1635 Upland. Sales of Howard street Flour at \$6a6½. Corn retailing at 70a80c.

At Richmond, Friday, country Flour was dull at 5½; city mills \$6. Wheat \$1,10 for red, 1,15 for white. Corn 50c; Oats 30a32c. The stock of Tobacco in first hands is small and the demand continues good at steady rates. Since the receipt of advices per steamer President and Acadia, the transactions have been on a very limited scale at former rates.

At Fredericksburg, (Va.) Friday, Flour was \$4,70a5; Wheat 90cag1; Corn 45a50c; Oats 20a27c.

At Georgetown, Friday, Flour sold at \$5a5,06½ per bbl.

**Philadelphia, Oct. 23.**—The export demand for Flour continues very moderate, but prices steady at \$5a5 1-8 for Penna; Corn Meal in bbls \$2,57½ for Penn; do Brandywine \$3 per bbl. Rye Flour \$3,25, stock generally light. Grain is on the decline, but will not probably recede much below the present rates. Sales of Pa. wheat from store at \$1,03c, and afloat \$1 per bushel. Southern Wheat 80a82c. Southern Rye no sales. White corn has been sold at 48c; yellow do. 53a54c. Oats 26c. Flaxseed \$1,25a1,28 per bushel. Cotton market quiet, but prices steady; sales 100 bags Upland at 11a per lb. 4 mos. Little or nothing doing in Molasses this week, and no change in last reported prices. Tar is more plenty; sales large bbls at \$2; small do \$1,50. Soft Turpentine, sales of 200 bbls. North County at \$2,31; Wilmington size is held at \$2,50. A sale of 83 bbls Spirits Turpentine made at 27½c per gallon. No change in Rosin or Varnish. Bacon, stocks light, with some Southern demand, sides 9a per lb; shoulders 7a7½c; hams scarce, 12a13c; Mess Pork \$17a17,50; prime \$14½. Mess Beef \$14 per bbl; prime \$11a11½. Lard, stock light, 12a per lb; 100 packages Penna. Butter at 10a11c per lb. Further sales of Rice in small lots at \$4a4½. Kentucky Tobacco fully supported, with very light stock in first hands; one or two fresh imports of Cuba just landed not yet sold. Cleared this week 16 hhds. Kentucky. Moderate sales of Wool continue to be made by the dealers to manufacturers, at previous prices for foreign and domestic. At market, 750 beef cattle, of which 150 were from Ohio, and 200 from Virginia; sales at \$5a6a; 150 head left over. 480 head of hogs, and all sold at \$5a6a. Sheep—1500, sales at \$1,25a2,25; extra \$3,25—300 head left over.

At New York, Saturday, Flour was very firm. The receipts for a few days light owing to the weather. Some Wheat sold at 98c for fair to 103 for prime. Rye little better, the distillers paid 61a61½c per bushel; Corn 57a58c. The sales of Cotton very light, and at 1c decline within the week.

The New York Express of Wednesday afternoon says:—The last accounts from Europe have put an effectual check to shipments of both Wheat and Flour. The duty has advanced so high, that no more will go forward, until some change of price takes place. Wheat, the great staple of the middle States, is now selling in this market at prices under a dollar a bushel. We doubt much whether there has been a period within the last twenty years, when the price of that article has been below the present rate.

At the Brighton (Boston) Cattle market, on Monday, there were 3000 beeves, and 7800 sheep. Beef Cattle—first quality at 5,50a5,75; second quality \$5,25; third do 3,75a4,75. Barrelling Cattle—a large number sold at \$5 for Mess and \$4 for No. 1; other numbers at less. Sheep, dull, a large number unsold. Lots sold for 1,25, 1,33, 1,58, 1,75, 1,88, 2,12, 2,37 and 2,62.

#### FARMER WANTED.

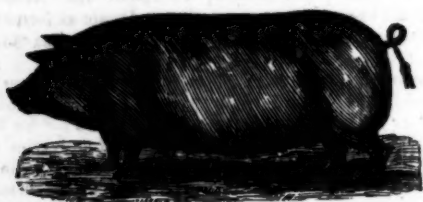
The advertiser will let his farm on shares, and sell the large and fine stock now on it, upon a long credit. It is a dairy farm near the city, and well adapted to the production of corn, wheat and grass—the sales of milk amount to more than \$2000 per annum, and could be much increased. Address A. B. C. D. through the post office. oc 28 3t

S r 10 Berkshire Boars, full bred, about 8 weeks old, for sale at \$10 each.—Also, 1 Tuscarora Boar, 1 year old, sire and dam both imported, \$20. Grade Pigs, viz. 3-4 Berkshire 1-4 Neapolitan, \$10 per pair. 3-4 Berkshire 1-4 Chester, very fine, \$10 per pair. Apply at this office. oc 28 3t



## BALTIMORE MARKET.

ASHES—Slacked,	10	SUGARS—	
COFFEE—Ha. lb.	9 1/2	Hav. wh. 100lb.	10 a 12 00
Rio	9 1/2	do brown	7 00a8 00
COTTON—N. Car. lb.	11 1/2	N. Orleans	7 00a8 00
Virgin, good, lb.		LIME—Burnt,	35 a 40
Upland,	8 a 11 1/2	PROVISIONS—	
Alabama	00 a 00	Beef, Balt. mess,	14 00
Louisiana, pri.	9 a 11 1/2	Pork, do do	17 00
Tennessee	8 a 9	do prime	15 00
FEATHERS—		Bacon, country as lb	10
Am. geese, lb.	40 a 50	Hams, Balt. cured	15
FISH—		Middl'gs, do do	10a11
Shad, No. 1, bl.	7 25	Lard, West. & Balt.	12 1/2
Herrings	2 67	Butter, in kegs, No. 2,	13 1/2
BEANS, white	1 25a1 37	Cheese, in casks, lb.	8
Peas, black eye	1 50a	RICE—pr 100 lb.	3 75a4 00
Corn meal, kl. d. bbl.	3 00	SALT—Liv. gr. bush.	30 1/2
do.	hhd.	SEEDS—Cloverdo.	5a5 12
Chopped Rye 100lb.	1 60	Timothy do.	3 25
Ship stuff, bush.	36a 00	TEAS—Hyson, lb.	56a1 00
Shorts,	13 a 14	Y. Hyson	37a 74
NAVAL STORES—		Gunpowder	60a1 00
Pitch, bbl	1 75	Imperial	55 a 60
Tar,	2 25a2 50	WAGON FREIGHTS—	
PLASTER PARIS—		To Pittsburgh 100lb.	1 25
Cargo, ton,	3 12	To Wheeling,	1 75
Ground, bbl.	1 37a1 50		



## TWO BEAUTIFUL BERKSHIRE SOW PIGS,

About 4 months old, well grown, of the Albany strain, black with white spots—they elicited the admiration of every beholder who takes an interest in fine stock in New York, whence they came, and are worthy the attention of gentlemen intending to improve their stock—they can be seen on application at this office, and sold at \$25 each. oc 23

## AN IMPORTED BERKSHIRE SOW,

Impregnated by an imported boar of the Improved Ulster, or Irish Grazer breed, will be sold for \$100—the owner having three of her daughters can spare her; she has given large litters, and proved herself a good nurse by raising all her pigs.

Orders for pigs of the "Irish Grazer" breed, as also this breed crossed with the Berkshire, from imported animals, deliverable in five or six weeks from this date—price delivered in cages in this city or on board any vessel in port, \$25 per pair. Address, if by letter post p-id, oc 14 S. SANDS, Ameri. Farmer.

ALSO FOR SALE—BERKSHIRE PIGS, genuine breed, of the black spotted with white—price 20 to \$25, according to age.

## AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

The Subscriber acknowledges with gratitude the liberal patronage he has received from the public since the establishment of his Repository in 1825.

During this long period he has studied successfully his own interest by identifying them with the interest of his customers in being prompt and faithful in the execution of their orders.

His present facilities for manufacturing agricultural implements, are not surpassed by any other establishment in this country, he can therefore afford them on as reasonable terms as any other person for the same quality of work. His present stock of implements are extensive both in quality and variety to which he would invite the attention of those who wish to purchase.

A liberal discount will be made to all cash purchasers, and those who purchase to sell again.

The following names are some of his leading articles, viz: H is PATENT CYLINDRICAL STRAW CUTTERS, wood and iron frames but all with his patent double eccentric feeders, with or without extra knives, prices varying from \$33 to \$110, subject to cash discount, he challenges the world to produce a better machine for cutting long forage. Myer's WHEAT FAN and ELLIOTT'S PATENT HORIZONTAL WHEAT FANS, both a very superior article. Fox & Borland's PATENT THRESHING MACHINES and Martineau's PATENT HORSE POWERS, also superior articles.—A great variety of PLOUGHS, wrought and cast Shares, of all sizes and prices; Gid-on Davis's improved PLOUGHS, of Davis's own make of Patterns, which are sufficiently known to the public not to require recommendation; 100 CORN CULTIVATORS, also expanding CULTIVATORS, both iron and wood frames, and new plan; TOBACCO CULTIVATORS.

F. H. Smith's PATENT LIME SPREADERS, the utility of which has been made known to the public; together with a general assortment of FARMING IMPLEMENTS; PLOUGH CASTINGS of every description and superior quality kept constantly on hand at retail or by the ton; also, MACHINE and other CASTINGS furnished at short notice and on reasonable terms, his iron Foundry being furnished with the best materials and experienced workmen with ample machinery running by steam power for turning and fitting up machinery.

ALSO—Constantly on hand D. Landreth's superior GARDEN SEEDS—in store POTATOES and common SEED OATS, TIMOTHY and HERDS SEEDS all of superior quality.—All orders will be promptly attended to. JONATHAN S. EASTMAN, Farmers' Repository, Pratt street,

## BERKSHIRE PIGS.

The Subscriber will receive orders for his fall litters of pure Berkshire Pigs, bred from the stock of Col. Bement and Mr. Lossing, of Albany, N. Y., and importations from England. He will also have a few Tuscarora's, bred from pure Berkshire and China stock. They will be ready for delivery from 1st to 15th Oct. Address ag 12 JNO. P. E. STANLEY, Baltimore, Md.

## DURHAM CALVES.

Farmers, and others, wishing to procure the above valuable breed of cattle, at moderate prices, can be supplied at all seasons of the year, with calves of mixed blood, from dams that are good milkers, by applying any day, Sundays excepted, at Chesnut Hill Farm,

three miles from the city, on the York Turnpike Road, and near the first toll-gate PETER BLATCHLEY, Manager. For sale, as above, a pair of sound, well broke and handsome CARRIAGE HORSES, and a pair of first rate WORK HORSES. April 29, 1840—1 y.

## LIME—LIME.

The subscribers are prepared to furnish any quantity of Oyster Shell or Stone Lime of a very superior quality at short notice at their Kilns at Spring Garden, near the foot of Eutaw street, Baltimore, and upon as good terms as can be had at any other establishment in the State.

They invite the attention of farmers and those interested in the use of the article, and would be pleased to communicate any information either verbally or by letter. The Kilns being situated immediately upon the water, vessels can be loaded very expeditiously. N. B. Wood received in payment at market price. ap 22. 3m E. J. COOPER & Co.

## DEVON BULLS FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale four full bred Devon Bulls, viz. 1 about 3 years old, which will be sold for \$50 1 do do do 55 1 about 2 years old do 50 1 about 4 years old do 70 Also, TWO DEVON HEIFERS, 3 years old, have had their first calves, will be sold for \$75 and \$85 One 1-2 Durham and 1-2 Devon do. 1 year old, \$70 Also, TWO HEIFERS now in calf by a Devon bull—they are 3 years old—these heifers are said to be from common cows, and believed to be sired by Durham bulls, price, each \$15 Two do same as above, 2 years old, each 10 Apply to oc 21 S. SANDS, Farmer Office.

## "SELF-ADJUSTING LOG BRACE."

The subscriber has recently invented and patented, what he conceives to be a VALUABLE IMPROVEMENT, for the use of Saw Mills, which he calls "The self-adjusting Log Brace," intended to brace and support the log against the action of the saw in the process of cutting. This improvement may now be seen in use, at the steam saw mill of W. D. Bell, at the Canal Basin, near Mrs. Bevan's, 4 miles east of Hancock. Individual, state, or county rights will be sold on reasonable terms, on application to the subscriber, residing near Clearspring, Washington county, Maryland. All communications on the subject, by letter, postage paid, will be promptly attended to. BENJ. J. CUSHWA.

## RECOMMENDATIONS.

This is to certify, that Benjamin Cushwa has explained to me the principle of his improvement in Saw Mills, called the "self-adjusting Log-Brace," and I am clearly of opinion that it is a valuable and highly useful improvement, especially in those mills where long timber is required to be sawed—inasmuch as it dispenses with the inconvenient and troublesome practice of bracing and underpinning the log, while being sawed, by manual labor; and so dispenses the long log, as to be sawed with more accuracy, and as easily as the shortest one. I am fully convinced of the utility of the improvement, and therefore especially give the sanction of my name, to any one desirous of testing it in practice. THOS. COPELAND, Harper's Ferry, Va. March 24, 1840.

STAM MILL, near Hancock, Md. Aug. 10th, 1840.

To all whoever may have any concern.—We take pleasure in saying, that we now have in use, Mr. Benjamin Cushwa's self-adjusting log-brace—an improvement of something of the kind has long been sought for, and now much admired by all who see its operations.—We therefore cheerfully recommend it to all owners of saw mills on account of its simplicity as well as usefulness.

KERSHNER & HENRY.

Mr. Cushwa's "self-adjusting log brace" consists of a small roller, so fixed immediately in front of the saw as to bear up, brace and support the log while being sawed, and to sink and let the carriage pass over it, in its common action, as the saw approaches the end of the log, and the necessity for its use ceases to exist. The brace is a cheap and simple improvement, admirably calculated to do away with the inconvenient and troublesome practice of bracing, removing and underpinning the log by manual labor—and will I think be found well worthy of the attention of those engaged in the sawing business. July 12, 1840 W. D. BELL, oc 21 St

## FULL BLOODED AYRSHIRE BULL CALVES,

Out of imported stock, from 8 to 16 months old, probably equal to any of the same breed in the U. S. for sale at \$100 to 125. Apply to oc 15 S. SANDS, American Farmer Office.

## SAXONY RAMS—FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

The subscriber offers for sale two Bucks of the Saxony breed; the owner wishing to change his breed will sell them at \$10 each, or exchange them for Lakewell.

For sale, a 3-4 DURHAM BULL, principally white, price \$60. o 14 SAMUEL SANDS, publisher American Farmer.

## GENESSEE RASPBERRY PLANTS.

2 or 300 of these celebrated plants for sale—they are far superior to any thing of the kind known in this country—the advertiser is authorized to say that such is the view of them by the editor of this paper—Enquire at this office. oc 7

JOHN T. DURDING, Agricultural Implement Manufacturer, Grant and Ellicott street near Pratt st. in the rear of Messrs. Dinsmore & Kyle's, Baltimore.

Anxious to render satisfaction to his friends and the public, has prepared a stock of Implements in his line, manufactured by experienced workmen, with materials selected with care; among them, Rice's Improved Wheat Fan, said to be the best in use, and highly approved of at the recent Fair at Ellicott's Mills, Straw Cutters, from \$5 to 25 Corn Shellers, hand or horse power, 13 to 25 Thrashing Machines with horse powers, warranted, and well attended in putting up, \$150 Corn and Cob Mills, new pattern. The Wiley Plough, Beach's do. Chenoweth's do, New York do, self sharpening do. hill-side do of 2 sizes, left hand Ploughs of various sizes, Harrows, hinge or plain; Cultivators, expanding or plain, 4 sizes; Wheat Cradles, Grass Scythes hung, &c. Castings for machinery or ploughs, wholesale or retail; Hames' Singletrees, and a general assortment of Tools for farm or garden purposes, all of which will be sold on the most pleasing terms to suit purchasers. oc 14

## WANTED—A PRACTICAL FARMER,

To act as Superintendent of the Farm at the Alms House of Baltimore city and county. Applications to be handed in by the 1st of November, and left with the agent of the institution, No. 23 Frederick street. oc 15 St W. L. RICHARDSON.

The above is a desirable situation for a good practical farmer.

## NEW AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

R. SINCLAIR & Co. have added to their stock of Implements, the following new kinds, which will be found a valuable acquisition to the Agricultural interest.

1st. Their patent CYLINDRICAL VEGETABLE CUTTER, which will cut 1000 bushels of beets, turnips, &c. per day. This machine can be regulated to cut thick or thin pieces at pleasure, and is probably the most simple and best machine of the kind in this country—price \$20 00

2nd. WRIGHT'S PATENT CORN SHELLERS, warranted to shell 1000 to 1300 bushels of corn per day, 60 00

3rd. PATENT CYLINDRICAL CORN SHELLERS for manual power. These machines possess several advantages over the common vertical iron wheel. 12a20

4th. ELLIS HAND VEGETABLE CUTTERS, a very simple good article, 3 00

5th. BUCK'S SPREADING MACHINES, for spreading lime, plaster, manure, &c., 30 00

6th. GALT'S PATENT CURNS, possessing all the advantage of the common barrel churn, and constructed so that the drum can be divided, allowing it to be thoroughly cleaned, 6 00

7th. FARING or TURF PLOUGHS with wheel in front, 12 00

8th. SUBSOIL PLOUGHS, made on the most approved English plan. 8a12

In store, PLOUGHS, CASTINGS, AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY, GARDEN and FIELD SEEDS, as usual, oc 7 St

## HUSSEY'S CORN SHELLE AND HUSKER.

The subscriber respectfully informs the public that he is now engaged in manufacturing these celebrated machines; they are now so well known that it is not deemed necessary here to enlarge on their merits further than to say, that the ordinary work is 40 bushels of shelled corn per hour, from corn in the husk, and one hundred bushels per hour when it is previously husked. Abundant testimony to the truth of this can be given if required, as well as of the perfect manner in which the work is done. His machine could be made to do double this amount of work, but it would be necessarily expensive and unwieldy, besides, experience has often shown that a machine of any kind may be rendered comparatively valueless by any attempt to make it do too much, this therefore, is not intended to put the corn in the bag, but to be exactly what the farmer requires at the low price of 35 dollars.

The subscriber also informs the public, that he continues to manufacture Ploughs of every variety, and more particularly his patent self sharpening plough, which is in many places taking the place of ploughs of every other kind. He also manufactures Martineau's Iron Horse Power, which for beauty, compactness and durability, has never been surpassed. The subscriber being the proprietor of the patent right for Maryland, Delaware, and the Eastern Shore of Virginia, these horse powers cannot be legally sold by any other person within the said district.

Thrashing Machines, Wheat Fans, Cultivators, Harrows and the common hand Corn Sheller constantly on hand, and for sale at the lowest prices.

Agricultural Implements of any peculiar model made to order at the shortest notice.

Castings for all kinds of ploughs, constantly on hand by the pound or ton. A liberal discount will be made to country merchants who purchase to sell again.

Mr. Hussey manufactures his reaping machines at this establishment. R. B. CHENOWETH, corner of Front & Ploughman sts. near Baltimore st. Bridge, a No. 30, Pratt street. Baltimore, Jan. 22, 1840. 1 v

## JOHN SULLIVAN &amp; SON,

Have removed to No. 26 LIGHT STREET WHARF, (corner of Conway street, opposite State Tobacco Warehouse No. 3) where they will continue to transact a GENERAL COMMISSION BUSINESS. Having a spacious warehouse, and ample wharf and pavement room, they are prepared for the landing and reception of all kinds of produce, as COTTON, TOBACCO, FLOUR, GRAIN, PROVISIONS, LEAD, &c. and as they have had much experience in that line of business, to which they are exclusively devoted, they feel assured they can give satisfaction to all who may employ them. Liberal advances will be made on consignments, and information as to markets promptly communicated when required. References—Talbot Jones & Co., Erskine & Michelberger, Duval, Keighler & Co., Geo. R. Gaither & Co., Chaney Brooks & Co., Baltimore. oc 2 3m